The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS, AND
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Agents for the Standard: JAMES H. BIGGS and R. R. HUDNAL, of Raleigh, C. C. McCRUMMEN, Traveling Agent. All postmasters will please act as agents for us. All former agencies are hereby revoked. August 18, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The STANDARD is conducted strictly upon the CASH system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Sub scribers will be notified FOUR WHEES before their time is out. hya CROSS MARK on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance. Semi- Weekly, (including the Tri- Weekly during the Ses si n,) \$4 per annum, in advance.

Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

OUR TRI-WEEKLY .- We return our thanks to our friends for their very liberal patronage to our Tri-Weekly session paper. During the last week we placed upon our books the names of nearly 400 subscribers to our Tri-Weekly, besides about 150 to our Weekly issue.

HANDSOME CLUBS .- Our thanks to an old friend at Washington, N. C., for a club of sixteen subscribers, and to a young friend at Morganton for a club of fourteen, with a promise of more.

Gen. C. H. Brogden.

On Friday last this faithful public servant was re-elected to the office of Comptroller of State by a highly flattering vote. The State never had a more faithful or laborious officer than Gen. Brogden. The duties of his office have been well peformed in every respect; and certainly no one could have been more attentive in the discharge of his duties than he has

THE COWHIDING AFFAIR.—Talbot Ligon and Elias Ligon, indicted for cowhiding Von Briesen, an account of which we published some months since, submitted their case to our county court last week, and were sentenced to twenty days imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$10 each. John Fort, indicted for aiding and abetting the Ligons, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200.

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.—The most beautiful specimen of the "Art preservative of all Arts," is the "Cosmopolitan Art Journal a quarterly published by the Cosmopolitan Art Association. The December number, the first of the 3rd volume, is on our table, with its splendid engravings on steel and wood, and an extensive variety of choice literature. Terms of the Journal fifty cents a number, or two dollors a year.

From the Journal full details as to the workings of the Associatian may be had. We notice that subscriptions to the fifth annual drawing will be received up to six o'clock P. M. January 1st, 1859. Terms of subscription \$3, for which the subscriber receives one copy of the Journal for one year, one ticket in the drawing.

A SINGULAR VOTE. -At the late election in Massachusetts the town of South Danvers voted as follows for Governor:

Banks, Republican, Beach, Democrat,

Lawrence, American, That town was very impartial in its favors, and was determined that no party should have cause to

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TREATY WITH JAPAN.-Lieut. Habersham, in his last letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, written on board the U. S. steamer Powhatan at Simoda, gives with Japan. It provides:

our money into theirs, now paid by the American purchaser of Japanese exports, shall be dispensed

Secondly. The annual practice of "trampling upon the cross," which has existed, at Nagasaki only, since about the year 1620, is to be continued no more after the fourth of July next; and our Ministers and families to reside at Jeddo.

Thirdly. The provisions of the treaty to take effect from and after July 4th, 1859. The opening of some new ports forms an exception to this article. Fourthly. Americans may build churches and

worship their God; aud religious freedom is also granted to all Japanese. Fifthly. The port of Simoda is to be closed, and that of Kanagawa opened in its place. Hego and the great city of Osaca, of which it is the seaport,

are also to be opened. At Hego the water is so bold that vessels may moor close alongside the beach, and the back country is the most productive and thickly populated of Japan. Sixthly. A stipulation is made in the article that

opens Kanagawa, which is only seventeen miles from Jeddo, which protects the latter from the visits of foreigners. Mr. Harris says, however, that this will not last long. Such a stipulation was necessary; for, by Commodore Perry's treaty, we should have been allowed to ramble around Kanagwa to such a distance that the sight of Jeddo would have

Seventhly. Japanese coin may be exported, but in the purchase of it American gold must be weighed against Japanese gold, and silver against silver .-The copper ("t'seny") shall be excepted by this article, unless it also be weighed against copper coin.

Speech of Hon. Jefferson Davis.-The large audience ever collected in the Representative Hall assembled last night to welcome Senator Davis to the capital of the State, and to listen to his views on political questions. His speech was one of his greatest efforts, and went home to the hearts of his hearers. It was a success in every essential, whether considered as a vindication from the ruthless assaults and misrepresentations of his enemies, or as an exposition of his views touching the vital issues which engross the public mind. We will not mar its proportions by an attempt to report it at the hour at night this sheet goes to press, but hope to present a synopsis of it in the issue of to-morrow or the day following.—Jackson Mississippian, Nov. 12th.

This is the season of hog harcest. Almost every body talks hog, and most folks are inclined to eat hog. To be called a hog, is an indignity to man; but to be called to hog especially when the trimmings are annexed as our down river friends fix them, is not an unpleasant call. There are now several droves on the river below us, dragging their greasy proportions to market. It seems to be settled, however, that the number is much less than in former years. The price generally asked is about six and a half cents, gross.—Ashville News.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—We are pleased to record the action of the House of Commons of our Legislature, in selecting as their presiding officer, our gifted friend Thos. Settle, Esq., of Rockingham. It is a compliment justly due to his abilities and talents; and we doubt not he will grace the high position in which the people's representatives have placed him. - Winston Sentinel.

Important Bills. The following important bills have been introduced into the Senate by Col. Humphrey, of Onslow. In introducing the first Col. Humphrey said:

The bill proposes to remove the free negro population from the limits of the State, after two years' notice, or, if they will remain, to reduce them to the same condition as slaves. The bill was prepared and introduced at the request of many of his constituents, as well as at the request of many citizens of other portions of the State, who had suffered long and severely from the evil influences which the free negroes exercise over the slave population. But a change so radical and important in our municipal law, as the one proposed by that bill, deserved well, he thought, the serious consideration of the Legislature; and while the change proposed met the views and wishes of those at whose instance it was framed, he had a doubt that some of its provisions might conflict with the constitution. In his own opinion some legislation upon the subject was demanded of this Legislature. He moved, therefore, that the bill be printed and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A BILL CONCERNING FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any free person of color to emigrate to this

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if any free person of color shall emigrate to this State, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, or any one of the Constables of the County to which such emigration shall be made, to arrest such free person of color, after giving him ten days' notice, and bring him before the Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, before whom such free person of color may be brought, to receive the bond of such free person of color in the sum of one thousand dollars, with the security of a citizen, to be approved by him, conditioned for the removal of such free person of color out of the limits of the State.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That if any free person of color should be brought before the Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of any county, and shall not be able to give the bond as prescribed in the second section of this act, such Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, shall commit such free person of color to the public jail, with an order to the Sheriff to expose im to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, of his county, after giving four weeks' notice of the same, in the nearest public journal, and at least four public places in his county, and the said purchaser shall and may exercise all the rights of ownership over said free person of color, for one year from such sale.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That if any such free person of color, shall during the year of such slavery, be able to give his bond as contemplated in the second section of this act, to take effect at the end of his slavery, he shall be permitted to do so; but if he shall fail to render the bond, until after the expiration of his slavery, it shall be the duty the Sheriff.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, upon the return of any such free person of color, upon giving six weeks' notice in some public journal, and at least four public places in his county, to expose the free person of color, so returned, at public sale, to the hightest bidder. and such free person of color so sold, shall remain a slave for life; Provided, That if any person of color so sold should be the property of any individ-ual, he shall have his right of recovery by due

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, All monies arising from the sale of such free persons of color, shall be paid over to the Chairman of the board of Superintendents, to be appropriated by him to the use of Common Schools, in his county, in the same man-

ner as county taxes for school purposes. Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That upon the forfeiture of the bond of any free person of color, the same shall be placed in the hands of the county Soimpression of a superb steel plate engraving and a licitor for collection, who shall prosecute the same against the securities only; and the amount of sale, if such shall have been made, of the free person of color, shall, in all cases, be subtracted from the amount adjudged against the securities, and the remainder only shall be recovered of them.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That two years shall be allowed, from and after the passage of this act, to all free persons of color who now are in this State, to remove out of the same; and all those who shall be found here after that time, without the permission of the General Assembly, shall be arrested and sold as provided in this act.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any master of a vessel, or owner thereof, nor for any other person or persons whatsoever, to bring, import, induce, aid or assist in the oringing, importing, or inducing any free person of color within the limits of this State, directly or indirectly; and any person so offending shall be the following particulars of the treaty lately made | deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars: Provided, Firstly. That the tax of six per cent. for coining | That cooks and other hands employed on board of vessels shall not be considered as coming within the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State do issue his proclamation, commanding all free persons of color who now are in the State, to remove from the same before the 1st day of January, 1860, and the Secretary of State publish this act a number of times in all the journals of

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That all laws contrary to the meaning and spirit of this act, are hereby repealed.

A BILL TO PERMIT FREE PERSONS OF AFRI-CAN DESCENT TO SELECT THEIR OWN MASTERS AND BECOME SLAVES.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for any free person of African descent, now in the State, or who may hereafter be within its limits, being over the age of fourteen years, to choose his or her master, and become a slave, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter named : Provided, said slave shall not be subject to forced sales for any debt incurred by, or judgment rendered against the chosen master, prior to the period of enslave-

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any free person of African descent as aforesaid desires to choose a master, such person may file a petition in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county in which he or she resides, setting forth his or her desire to choose an owner, and stating the name of such person as he or she desires to select as an owner; which petition shall be signed by the petitioner, in the presence of at least two subscribing witnesses. And thereupon the clerk of the Court in which such petition shall have been filed, shall give notice thereof by posting such notice at the Courthouse door for four weeks; and said clerk shall issue a summons to the petitioner, and the person designated in the petition as the proposed master citing them to appear before said Court, at the term thereof next succeeding the ex-piration of the publication of said notice, and shall

piration of the publication of said notice, and shall also issue a subpænea for the subscribing witnesses to the petition, which summons and subpænea shall be executed in the same manner as like process in other cases.

SEC. 3. Best further enacted. That upon the appearance in open Court of both the petitioner, and the person designated in the petition as the desired master, the Court shall proceed to examine each party separately, as well as the subscribing witnesses to the petition, and such other person as the Court may see fit; and at such examination, the Court shall be present, and see that a full examination is had, and he shall represent the petitioners in such examination. And ifupon such examination, the Court shall be satisfied that there is no fraud nor collusion between the parties, that is no fraud nor collusion between the parties, that the proposed master is a person of good repute, and there is no good reason to the contrary, the said Court shall have power, by decree entered into the records of the Court, to grant the prayer of the petitioners; and from the entry of such decree, the property in said person of African descent, as a slave, shall vest in the person so chosen as master, and his rights and liabilities, and the condition of the petitioner shall in all respects be the same as though such petitioner had been born a slave to the master so chesen were appropriate the

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted. That when any such petitioner as hereinbefore mentioned shall be a femlae having children under fourteen years of age, and shall in her petition ask that such children shall become the slaves of the same person chosen by her as her master, if the Court shall, after examination as in this act before provided, grant the prayer of the petitioner as to herself, it shall also decree such children in like manner, to be the slaves of the same owner. Provided, that where the mother of such children of African descent, under the age of fourteen years, shall be deceased, in that case the next friend of such children shall have authority in their behalf, to proceed in the same manner to the selection of a master for them, as the mother might do under the provisions of this act. Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the County Solicitor shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars for each examination attended by him under the pro-visions of this act, which shall be taxed as costs on the proceedings, and all the costs of the proceedings shall be paid by the master to whom the slave may be decreed, and after a petition shall have been filed under the provisions of this Act, and during the pendency of the proceedings under the same, no proceedings shall be had against the petitioner under any law prohibiting free persons of color from remaining in or coming to this State.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The afternoon session of the stockholders in the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company was mainly taken up with a resolution instructing the Board of Directors to cooperate with the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, in securing a controling interest in the Portsmouth Road, or in such other project as might be deemed essential to secure a proper Northern connection; provided that, in their judgment, such co-operation should appear to be for the interests of the Company. The resolution was adopted, after an animated discussion.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the Directors to apply to the Legislatures of North and South Corolina for power to issue a certain amount of preferred stock, int he manner and for the purposes contemplated by the report of the President and Directors, made to the Stockholders' meeting of last

year, and unanimously approved by that meeting. When the election for officers came up, Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., the late President, arose and stated that he was not, and would not be, a candidate for re-election. The vote was then taken, and resulted as follows: T. D. Walker, 6,140 votes; John Dawson, 4,132 votes; 5 votes were cast for Mr. Mullins. T. D. Walker, Esq., was declared duly elected President of the Company for the ensuing twelve months.

On motion of Dr. J. D. Bellamy, a resolution of thanks to the late able and worthy President of the Company, Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., was unanimously adopted, and a free passage over the road tendered to himself and family. Mr. Mullins acknowledged the compliment in suitable terms.

The old Boad of Directors was re-elected. An auditing committee was appointed; a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretaries passed by acclamation, and the meeting adjoarned. The next annual meeting is to be held in this

It is proper to remark that Mr. Dawson was not a candidate for the office of President .- Wil. Jour-

> THE ARMY .- ORDERS NO. 5. HEADQUARTERS WICHITA EXPEDITION.

Camp Radziminski, (N. C.) Oct. 13, 1858.

I. Major Van Dorn desires to express to you, the troops of the Wichita expedition, the pleasure with which he has witnessed your conduct in the late engagement with the Camanche Indians, and during the hardships to which you were exposed prior and subsequent to it. Having marched more than eighty miles with but little or no rest or sleep, and at one time been more than sixteen hours in the saddle, with only a hope of meeting the enemy, not a murmur was heard, or the slightest complaint.-When the enemy's camp was seen, and the cheer was heard along the ranks-the signal of the charge—the spirit, activity, gallantry, and courage displayed by you could but be the admiration of the most critical veteran, as it was of your officers .-You have struck the enemy of the State over which you are sentinels a blow with an iron hand-a blow which they will not soon forget-and the most brilliant and decisive victory has been achieved over them that has been recorded for years. To you this should be a lasting pride. After the battle was over, and your wounded comrades needed your assistance and care, the kindness of heart that prompted and the gentleness of hand that untiringly administered to their necessities were no less the traits of the true soldier than those that led to the vic-

To have exposed your lives for the honor of your flag, and killed your enemies in the cause of humanity, the proud consciousness of having done your duty cheerfully and well will be to you, during your lives, a memory that will give you pleasure.— Let your future conduct on this expedition bring no disapproving recollection of it hereafter. II. The special mention of the fortunate brave

of disappointment to their comrades. 1st Sergeant, J. W. Spangler, of "H" company, 2d cavalry, for his cool courage, daring intrepidity, and gallant bearing throughout the whole engagement, together with his skill and fortune in having

should give no envious discontent or bitter feelings

killed six of the enemy in personal combat, deserves, and has received, the special notice of the officers of his company and the commanding officer. By order of Brevet Major Van Dorn:

JAMES P. MAJOR, 2d Lieut. 2d cavalry, Adjutant.

A NOBLE WIFE NOBLY REWARDED .- The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce tells how a noble wife was nobly rewarded. The story is brief, and calculated to encourage such heart-benevolence as is here exhibited. M. de Montyon in 1819 bequeathed an annual sum of ten thousand francs as a premium at the disposal of the academy for the poor Frenchman or woman who should in the year perform the act most virtuous or morally creditable. The premium for the last year has just been adjudged to a peasant woman, M'me Durand, of the department of Vaucluse for this exemplary conduct. "Her husband," says Mr. Walsh, "was accused of a capital crime, and arraigned in Assizes; he was acquitted with difficulty, and by a small majority of the jury. The wife sustained him devotedly throughout the trial, and insisted on his innocence; she resolved to find the real culprits; she persevered in the search for several years; she discovered them. and had them brought to justice. Their conviction fulfilled her purpose, which was to re-establish the character of her husband—the true amende for an honest man." The good woman will be passing rich with ten thousand francs.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD .- This body met in this place. last night in the Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock.

The attendance of ministers and elders was large. and the session was opened by Rev. W. W. Pharr, Moderator, of the last Synod, by an able and very in-teresting sermon on verse 6th of the 126th Psalm. After the sermon, the Synod was organized by the

election of Rev. Jacob Doll as Moderator and Rev. R. H. Lafferty and Dr. D. P. Wier, temporary Clerks; and the body then adjourned until 91 We are pleased to see so large a delegation of most intelligent looking men from all parts of the

State in our midst; and from the appearence of the

Synod we look for a harmonious and interesting

meeting .- Newbern Progress 18th. SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS.—A private despatch has just been received from Memphis, Miss., by a gentleman of this city, in which it is announced that the Hon. Wm. K. Sebastian has been unanimously re-elected to the United States Senate by

the Legislature of Arkansas. His present term expires on the 4th of March next. REMARKABLE MAN .- One of the greatest curiosities about the Fair Grounds, outside the great en-closure, was Mr. Samuel Gessler, of Schuylkill, Penn., who was born without arms, has learned to write with his toes, and uses a pen with his pedal extremities, in a manner quite surprising. A hold, round legible hand is dashed off with great expertness and facility, and with a freedom from scratches and blots, which would do credit to the most skillfull pensman in the land.—Petersburg Express.

For the Standard House of Common, Nov. 20, 1858. For the Standard.

GENTLEMEN: There appeared lately a communication in the Register, signed by S. B. Buckley, attacking Mr. Clingman, and making some mention of me as connected with the transaction referred to. As I am cognizant of the principal facts, I desire, as a matter of justice to Mr. Clingman, to explain them. During the Court at Waynesville in June last, Mr. Clingman informed me that he expected in the course of the summer that Prof. Guyot would go with him to measure the Smoky Mountain, and was speaking about the proper persons to go along, and mentioned especially Mr. Robt. Collins. I af-terwards apprised Mr. Collins of his purpose, and had his promise to go along as guide. All these things occurred three months before I ever saw Mr. Buckley. As Gen. Edney's name is mentioned in Mr. Buckley's article, I requested him to state what he knew in relation to the matter, and received from him the following reply:

RALEIGH, Nov. 20th, 1858. DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I would state, that some weeks before I ever saw Mr. Buckley, Mr. Clingman told me that he was expecting Professor Guyot to arrive at Asheville, and that they were going to measure the Smoky Mountain, which he thought higher than the Black. He also spoke of having once been on the Smoky, and of the situa-tion of what he considered the highest peaks of it, which he had seen when on a point a little to the right of the gap, through which the road at the head of the Oconalufta River passed. He spoke particularly of the matter, because he asked me if I would not like to go along, which I agreed to do, as I had once passed through said gap myself.

Afterwards, and about the first of September, he returned home, after being away about a couple of weeks, and was making some enquiries as to where Prof. Guyot then was, who had gone off to the Black Mountain some days before. I accidently met Mr. Buckley at the Eagle Hotel

in Ashville, and was introduced to him, and learned that he had lately returned from the Black, and had some knowledge of Professor Guyot's whereabouts. I told him I wished to know, because Mr. Clingman had returned last night from Virginia, with the expectation of meeting Professor Guyot, in accordance with a previous appointment to go with him to measure the height of the Smoky Mountain. Mr. Buckley then asked me where Mr. Clingman was. I told him he was at Gudger's Hotel, over the hill. and that I was going in that direction, and would introduce him if he desired it. He replied that he would like to see him, and we went over. I introduced him to Mr. Clingman, saying at the same time to him, "Mr. Buckley has just gotten back from the Black, and can give you the information you seek as to Prof. Guyot." Mr. Buckley then stated that he had not been able to see Prof. Guvot-that he had gone North. Mr. Clingman thereupon expressed his regret, and said that he had expected Prof. Guyot to have gone with him to the Smoky Mountain, which he regarded as higher than the Black. Mr. Buckley then said that he believed the mountain south of Pisgah higher; likewise said he had

been on them in the spring, and had brought a barometer from New York to measure them. Mr. Clingman said, though they were not in his opinion as high as the Smoky, yet they were high mountains, and ought to be measured; and said if Mr. Buckley chose to go with him, they would measure the Smoky first, and then the others also. He then described particularly those peaks of the Smoky which he regarded as the highest, and spoke of the best way to reach them; he also said he had a barometer which he would get Mr. Gudger to observe, and that Mr. Wm. McDowell had another which he had placed in his possession to observe for the Smithsonian Institute, and that he would speak to

him to notice it particularly while they were absent. He said further, however, that they ought to have barometer stationed at Waynesville, and that Prof. LeConte had one at Flat Rock, and that he thought he could be induced to go out for that purpose to Waynesville. He spoke of writing to LeConte by the mail which was to leave that night; whereupon Mr. Buckley said if Mr. Clingman would furnish him a horse that he would ride up and see him, while he was getting ready to go, as Mr. Clingman had already stated that he had so many letters to answer, that it would be a couple of days before he could start on the excursion. The horse being furnished, immediately Mr. Buckley rode off.

I was also particularly struck by another part of the conversation. Mr. Clingman remarked, that he would endeavor to get one of Major Turner's spirit levels, which would aid them in determining to some extent the heights of such mountains, as they might not find it convenient to get on. Mr. Buckley said he had gotten a spirit level from Green at the same time he obtained his barometer, and that Green told him he could measure a mountain with it when it was in two or three miles of him. Mr. Clingman asked what kind of a level it was; on Mr. Buckley hesitating in his reply, he asked if it had a telescope and tripod for it. Mr. Buckley did not seem to understand the meaning of these words, and some explanation was necessary to enable him to do so. I afterwards asked him why he wanted Mr. Buckley to go along, remarking that he could not be of any use, as he seemed to have little or no knowledge of such subjects. Mr. Clingman replied that that made no difference, because his barometer would be of service, and that he himself would make the observations necessary. As to what Mr. Buckley says as to my having given him directions to the highest points of the Smoky, he is wholly mistaken. I had in fact never seen them, having only once passed along the road, which goes through the gap, at the head of the Oconalufta, and from which, I understand, and you are well aware, the higher peaks are not visible. I am confident also that Mr. Buckley only spoke of going to the mountains south of Pisgah, and in the conversation with Mr. Clingman, manifested no knowledge whatever of the Smoky Mountain.

Very respectfully yours,

B. M. EDNEY. Dr. S. L. LOVE.

It will be seen that Gen. Edney explains how Mr. Buckley came to accompany Mr. Clingman. It so happened that at the time referred to, my brother, Col. Robt. Love, was at Asheville, and at the request of Mr. Clingman, invited Mr. Buckley to take seat in his carriage, and conveyed him to Waynesville. While there, Mr. Clingman asked me to join the party, and also requested me to furnish Mr. the party, and also requested me to furnish Mr. Buckley a horse to ride to the Smoky, which I did. We went to Mr. Collins's, on the Oconalufta, and from thence immediately to the highest peak at the Smoky. Our movements were entirely under the direction of Mr. Clingman. He spoke frequently of the route to be taken, and described the situation of the meeting announced the following committee to draft said memorial, viz: Hon. Hugh Waddell, B. J. Howze, L. J. Merritt, John Manning, Jr., and the subject but followed without one word. I also recollect perfectly well that when we were on the highest Peak, Mr. Buckley expressed the opinion that it was not so high as the mountains to the south of Pisgah, and which he was expecting to go to. In fact, he then did not believe it to be as high as other points of the Smoky which we could see. On the day following, when we were getting pretty near to the point which we visited in Tennessee, Mr. Buckley said, "I saw this mountain last spring when I was in Tennessee in search of plants." Mr. Clingman thereupon expressed his surprise that Mr. Buckley should not have seen that it was a very high mountain. He replied that it did look high, and that he asked Judge Peck how high it was, and that he said it was three thousand feet high, and that supposing the Judge knew, he thought no more about it. This statement was several times referred to by Mr. Clingman as a matter of amusement. When on one occasion Mr. Buckley spoke of having passed down the Tennessee river some fifteen years previously, he said that he was then looking for plants, and so low down in the valley, and so far off from the higher parts of the Smoky, that he did not see them. In fact he must then have gone through the range of the mountain more than twenty miles west of the highest peak. He, during the whole route, exhibited the most complete ignorance of the localities we went to, and frequently manifested sur-prise at the scenes presented. He not only did not profess to have any knowledge of the Smoky range, but it was obvious from all that occurred, that he had none whatever, with the exception of the remarks above given as to his conversation with Judge Peck, and it was only when we were getting on that point in Tennessee, and were speaking of its posi-tion, in Sevier county, at the head of little Pigeon, that it seemed to strike him that this was the mountain he must have seen the spring before. When

we were on the highest peak, Mr. Clingman expressed in strong terms his regret that Prof. Guyot was not there, and I was surprised to hear Mr. Buckley say that he was glad that Guyot was not along—that if he had been there, he would have have had the credit of measuring the mountain. I noticed that Mr. Clingman always adjusted and observed the barometer himself at each place of observation, and sometimes when he removed to make vation, and sometimes when he proposed to make them at certain points, Mr. Buckley would say, "oh! never mind, this is not as high as the Black." On such occasions Mr. Clingman said it was never-theless desirable to ascertain the prominent points, without regard to whether they were higher or lower than the Black, and seemed anxious to explain to Mr. Buckley the importance of frequent observations at short intervals. He said that Prof. Guyot thought it necessary to take observations at short distances from each other, to ascertain the temperature of the air correctly, &c. Besides, directing all the movements of the party, Mr. Cling-man paid all the expenses incurred during the eight or ten days of the excursion, including the compensation of the men employed to carry the camp equipage, provisions, &c., and also Mr. Buckley's individual expenses until our return to Waynesville. It is also proper that I should add that Prof. Le-Conte, who remained at Waynesville to observe the stationary barometer, uniformly declared, both at

informed, that the measurement of the Smoky was undertaken entirely on the suggestion of Mr. Clingman, and that the highest peak should bear his name. The publication in the Spectator of which Mr. Buckley complains, was made (according to the statement of the Editor) from information derived from Prof. LeConte, without any knowledge or intimation from Mr. Clingman, as I have the best reasons for believing. In fact, the Editors of that paper are known to be opposed to him, both politicaly and personally, and accustomed to have no communication with him. It is obviously unjust, then, that Mr. Clingman should be held responsible in any wise for its course. As to Mr. Buckley's personal remarks against Mr. Clingman, I do not deem it necessary to make any reply.

Asheville and in Columbia, as I have been credibly

As it may be a matter of interest to your readers, also furnish you with an exact copy of a letter from Prof. LeConte, giving the result of the measurements made.

Very respectfully yours, SAMUEL L. LOVE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 16th, 1858.

My DEAR SIR: The following are the results of my calculations of the heights of the several peaks of the Balsam and Smoky Mountains, based upon the data furnished by the barometic observations of yourself, Mr. Buckley and myself.

BALSAM RANGE. Nearest peak (Plott's peak,) south-west of Waynesville; height above the sea, 6,160 feet. Jones' peak, south-west of Waynesville; height above the sea, 6,312 feet.

SMOKY RANGE. Highest peak (Clingman's peak;) height above the sea, 6,744 feet. Next highest peak, height above the sea, 6,663

Third peak, (Mount Jacksor,) across the Tennessee line; height above the sea, 6,622 feet. In relation to the last result, it is proper to re-

mark, that inasmuch as in this case, the observations were not strictly simultaneous at the upper and lower stations, the resulting height may be slightly in error. The height of the highest peak of the Smoky, (Clingman's peak,) calculated by means of tro sets of simultaneous observations, give results which do not differ from each other more than one Some degree of uncertainty attaches to the height

of the "next highest peak" of the Smoky, arising from the fact, that an unaccountable discrepancy (amounting to 71 feet,) exists in the several determinations of the height of the lower station above Asheville. I have taken the smaller numbers. In all the foregoing calculations, I have, in accor-

dance with Prof. Guyot's estimate, assumed Asheville to be 2,260 feet above the sea. Others have estimated the Court-house to be 2,251 feet above sea. If the latter is assumed as correct, all of the foregoing heights will be diminished by 9 feet.

Yours very sincerely, JOHN LECONTE.

For the Standard. CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVERS. At a public meeting of the citizens of Pittsboough and its vicinity, held in the Court House on

the 18th November, Dr. John A. Hanks was, on motion, called to the chair, and L. J. Merritt requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting, as stated by the Hon.

Hugh Waddell, was to give some expression to the feelings of the meeting as to the importance of the completion of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep rivers, in order to secure to the State the vast advantage of an outlet for the transportation and development of the mineral wealth of the Deep river country, and to take such steps as the meeting might think proper to bring to the attention of the Legislature-not only the importance, but the pecessity of an early completion of this great State work, that they may be induced by wise and liberal action, to allow North-Carolina's greatest wealth to lie no longer undeveloped:

Mr. Waddell made some remarks suitable to the subject in hand, and for the furtherance of the object in view, introduced for the action of the meeting the following resolutions, which, on being read, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st, That the permanent construction of

the works now in progress upon the Cape Fear and Deep rivers, and the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the same, are objects demanded by the public interest of the whole State, and ought to receive direct and efficient aid from the State treasury. Resolved 2d, That the people of Chatham county, without distinction of party, regard the same as of

greater interest to them than any present political juestion or controversy, and they expect and respectfully request their representatives in the Gen-eral Assembly to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and entreat their favorable action Resolved 3d, That a committee of ten be appoint

ed by the Chairman of this meeting to draft a me-

edge on the subject, but followed, without one word | John A. Womack, Junius A. Alston, J. S. Lassiter, of objection, Mr. Clingman's direction in all respects. | M. Q. Waddell, S. W. Cotten and Lucian Burnett,

On motion, the Chairman of the meeting was was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication to the Ralegh Standard and Register; whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOHN A. HANKS, Chm'n. L. J. MERRITT, Sect'v.

The agent of the Catawba Indians in South Caro-

lina made the following report to the Lancaster court at the late term: I beg leave to report that the Catawba Indians

now number about seventy in all. I cannot discover any improvement in their moral condition or habits; in general, they are fond of spirituous liquors; and there are now two distilleries near them, and when they earn a little money by hire, or raise a little corn, they will spend it for whiskey, and get drunk, and sometimes do mischief.

drunk, and sometimes do mischief.

Last winter (as I understand it,) as they returned from one of these distilleries in a high state of intoxication they got into an affray, which resulted in the wounding of two Indians and killing one horse.—

Now, after due reflection, I am bound to believe such traffic and conduct as the above stated is a sad nuisance in a civil community, and I hope that the proper authorities will consider this matter, and remove that which approve. I have had but little conmove that which annoys. I have had but little conversation with the Indians this year about removing to the West, but so far as I have learned, they are still willing to be removed.

Respectfully submitted, ADAM IVY, Agent.

arrange that put a marker is not been a secretary and had to the second of the second of the second of

Hurry and Cunning are the two apprintices of Dispatch and Skill, but neither of them ever learn their master's trade.

MATRIMONIAL "BLES" IN GOTHAN. In New York City, where free love, free negroes and free everything abounds, they have some happy families. We take the following relative to one happy "circle" from the Day Book of Wednesday:

Unlucky Result of a Family Quarrel.—Last evening, shortly after 8 o'clock, a middle aged man, who had only been about three months ago initiated into the matrimonial state, giving his mane as William Judge, residing at No. 36 Essex street, called at the Tenth Ward station house in a shocking condition. His face was entirely covered with bleod, as was also his body, eminating from a wound which he had received in the back part of his cranium.-Medical aid was immediately sent for, and in the course of an hour Sergeant Willswood, the surgeons of that ward, dressed Mr. Judge's head, after which he very politely inquired how it was that he came to receive such a dreadful wound. Judge replied by saying that on arriving home last evening, she whom he had taken "for better or worse" had no supper ready. He asked his wife why she had been so dil-itory in performing her household duties, when she replied "if he didn't hold his tongue she would put him out of the house."

Mr. Judge dared Mrs. Judge to do it, when at last words gave place to blows and Mrs. Judge seized a wash bowl, and rushing at Mr. Judge, dealt him a blow on his bump of combativeness, causing the blood to flow copiously down Mr. Judge's person.— The injured husband came to the conclusion to return good for evil, and at once made leg bail for the police station. After he had finished his story, or rather complaint, an officer escorted him home, when another scene far different to the former one took place. The wife seeing the M. P. was going to take her into custody, again rushed into her better half's arms and implored forgiveness, which the good na-tured Mr. Judge could not but grant. The affair was amicably settled and the M. P. was informed his services were not required.

Election Celebration in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 .- The celebration last night in honor of the Douglas victory was a grand affair, and was well represented from almost every section of the State. A torch-light procession, of a mile and a half in length, passed through the principal streets. A number of houses along the route were illumi-

Senator Douglas made a short speech, congratulating the Democracy on the victory they had achieved. The number of persons present was estimated at eight or ten thousand.

The official majority of James Miller, republican candidate for State treasurer, is 3,573. The total vote for John Dougherty, administration candidate for the same position, was 5,021.

The South Pass Wagon Road.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 19 .- Col. Lander, the superintendent of the South pass wagon road, has arrived at St. Joseph. He reports that the road will be completed to City Ricks, Nebraska, in eight months at a cost of \$40,000. The Chevennes had burnt the grass along the Platte river, causing much suffering among the cattle of the constructing party and the

Destruction of the New York State Arsenal. New York, Nov. 19 .- Early this morning, before the arrival of the workmen, the flooring of the new State arsenal on Thirty-fourth street fell in, carrying with it the side and partition walls, and crushing everything inside. The roof of an adjoining house was also crushed in, severely injuring a woman in her bed.

The arsenal, which was nearly completed, was constructed of stone, 200 feet long by 100 in width.

Sale of a Kentucky Railroad. CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—The Lexington and Dan-ville Railroad has been sold at public auction for

\$125,000, to McCampbell, Bowler & Co. The rolling stock and fixtures were bought at the sale by the same parties for about \$10,000.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Sunday morning last, by Heury Pennington, Esq., Mr. James J. Lewis, Printer, to Miss Amanda V. Lumley, all of this city.

In Christ Church, Raleigh, on the evening of the 16th inst., by Rev. R. Mason, D. D., Mr. Wm. H. Kennon, of Richmond, Va., to Miss Nannie A., daughter of Dr. E. C. Fisher, of the former place.

DIED,

At his residence in Granville county, on the 12th inst., in the 83d year of his age, Mr. Pleasant Peace. He was a truth-loving, law-abiding, worthy citizen. He conscien-tiously fulfilled all the duties of the several relations of husband, father and master, and left the pleasing hope of his humble assurance af a blissful immortality beyond the

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

BY M'PHEETERS & GHISELIN, Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants, NOVEMBER 20 1858

FLOUR—The stock in market is heavy, and Flour is doil. Prices are almost nominal. We quote S. F, \$5%@6; Extra \$6%@6%; Family \$7.

COTTON—The Canal having opened, the receipts have been heavy with sales of 1@2,000 bales at 10%@10%c.

NAVAL STORES—Common Rosin is quick at \$1 20.

NA 1 \$1 50@1.75. Spirits Turnenting 47@488 Ter. 1.78. No. 1 \$1 50@1 75; Spirits Turpentine 47@48c. Tar 1 78.

DBIED FRUIT—The market is not very active. Apples \$1 75; Peaches \$51/2.5%, as to quality; unpealed Peaches \$2 50@2.

eaches \$2 50@3.
BEESWAX 30c. FLAXSEED \$: 50.

SALT—L. B. \$1 45@1 50; G. A. 90@95.

LIME—Thomaston \$1@1 10; W. C. \$136.

GRUCERIES—N- O. and P. R. Sugar \$1/4.9c.; Crushed

1116. N. O Molasses 48@50c. P. R. 83@35c. Rio Coffee

11 @12c.; Lag. 123/2013/4; Java 17@18c. Apamentine

Candles 23@25c.; Sperm \$8@45c.; Mould 16c. Rice 4@4%. Post Office Regulations at Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL closes at 7 A. M. NORTHERN MAIL via. R. & G. R. R., arrives daily at P. M., (except Sundays.)
EASTERN MAIL via. GOLDSBORO', arrives daily at 9

WESTERN MAIL arrives daily at 4 P. M., (except Sun-FAYETTEVILLE MAIL arrives daily at 5 A. M .- closes NASHVILLE MAIL arrives Monday, Wednesday and

Friday at 6 P. M.—closes same days at 9 P. M.
ROXBORO' MAIL arrives Friday at 8 A. M.—doses OFFICE HOURS from 91/4 A. M. to 8 P. M. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M. November 20, 1858.

TO PRINTERS.—A FEW GOOD COMPOSITORS will find employment by applying immediately at this office. None but steady hands need apply.

HOLDEN & WILSON,

Raleigh Nov. 16, 1858. BELFORD MALE ACADEMY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. JULIUS GUION- Principal. THE NEXT SESSION will con mence on the 2d MON-DAY in January, 1859, and ontinue five months.

Board \$8 per month.

Turriox; -- English \$10-Classics *15 per session.

References: -- Dr. Gray Sills and l'assun Nichols, Castalia P. O., Nash county, N. C. November 22, 1858.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO me, executed by Wm. B. Richardson, I shall, at the Court House door in Raleigh, an SATURDAY, the 8th day of January pext, expose to sale the residue of the tract of land conveyed to me by him, lying near Mt. Morish, and containing about 30 acres.

Terms:—Cash.

KEMP P. BATTLE. November 28, 1858.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS, This and every Evening during this Week! AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, embracing many standard and popular authors in the various departments of literature.

Sale to commence each evening at 7 o'clock at our Store,
Fayetteville Street.

Sale positive.

JONES & MOORE, Auc'rs.

Raleigh, Nov. 23, 1658. NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Office Wil. & Weldon R. R. Co., 12TH NOVEMBER, 1858. THE BONDS of this Company, endorsed by the State of North Corolina, due 1st January next, will be paid at maturity at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh.

Any holder desiring to receive payment previous to said date, can be accommodated on application at this office, including interest to the date of payment.

For a portion of the amount, Bonds of this State, payable in New York, will be given in exchange, if desired.

By order of the Board of Directors.

November 22, 1858.

23-81.